Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 21, 1826. [NO. 472.

...X.] ...UBLISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY, ...EDWARD J. HALE, ...annum, payable in advance.

...MENTS inserted for 60 cents per ...first, and 30 cents for each succeed... Advertisers are requested to state ...insertions desired, or they will be ...bid, and charged accordingly. ...e Editor must be post paid.

...CAN INDEPENDENCE.

...mittee appointed at a Meeting ...ns of Fayetteville, respectfully ...angements have been made for ...te celebration of the approaching ...al Jubilee. A discharge of Can... ...er in the day. At 10 o'clock a ... will be formed at the Court ... proceed thence to the Town ...n the Declaration of Indepen... ...e read, and an Address be deli... ...bert Strange, Esq. After which ...inner will be provided by Mr. ...e Lafayette Hotel, in all which ...enerally are respectfully invited ...e.

JOHN MACRAE.
Sec'ry of the Committee.

...ND EVEN SYSTEM.

...nesday, 12th July.

...RILLIANT SCHEME.

$30,000	is	$30,000
10,000	is	10,000
5,000	is	10,000
1,000	is	10,000
500	is	5,000
100	is	3,000
50	is	2,500
20	is	4,000
10	is	2,000
6	is	3,000
4	is	80,000
...l Prizes.....		$160,000

...Blank to a Prize.—All payable in Cash, ...e had at the *moment they are drawn.*

...ole Tickets	$5
...ves	2 50
...arters	1 25
...ghths,	62

...n the greatest variety of numbers, (Odd and Even) at
B. C. DUPLAINE'S OFFICES,
Fayette Hotel, FAYETTEVILLE,
or RALEIGH, N. C.
...s sold in the last Class, No. 29,505, a ...,000, and several of 1,000, 500, &c. &c. ...s paid on demand.
...DERS promptly attended to.

...GER'S OFFICES,
FAYETTEVILLE and RALEIGH.
DRAWING OF THE
...ork Literature Lottery,
...3, for 1826.—The following numbers ...re drawn in the order stated:
...5—18—21—55—1—7—29.

DRAWING OF THE
...land University Lottery.
No. 6., June 7th 1826.
...8,—29,—19,—8,—15.
...ne order stated.

...he drawing of the Union Canal ..., 2d Class, will be received on Wednes...

...e Dismal Swamp Lottery, No. 3. ...awn on next Wednesday, 21st inst., and ...g received on Monday following, (for ..., see advertisement.)
...Lucky Tickets and Shares can be had if ap... ...s made personally, or by letter, to
YATES & McINTYRE'S,
Under Lafayette Hotel, *Fayetteville*,
or *Raleigh, N. C.*
...liberally dealt with.
...paid for prizes on demand.

Notice.

...Subscriber will not vend Lottery Tickets to ...red persons, slaves, unless written permis... ...he contrary from their owners be presented.
C. HATCHER.
71-1w.

...ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.

...ND STATE LOTTERY,
...ryland.—To be drawn all in one *day.*
HIGHEST PRIZES.

30,000 Dollars,
10,000 Dollars,
...0 of 5,000 Dollars,
...n of 1,000 Dollars,
...les $500's, $100's, &c. &c.
...drawn in the City of Baltimore, on the 12th of next month.
...OT ONE BLANK TO A PRIZE.
...e Tickets $5 00 | Quarters $1 25
... . . 2 50 | Eighths . . . 62
...had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

...atcher's
Lucky Office.

...Orders from the country will, as usual, meet ...rompt attention, if addressed to
...24.
C. HATCHER,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Five Cents Reward.

...CONDED from the Subscriber, on the 5th in..., an indented apprentice named WILLIAM ... in the 21st. year of his age. I hereby fore... ...all persons from harboring or employing him, ...all prosecute any person doing so to the ex... ...the law.
...above reward will be given, but no charges ...for his delivery to me,
D. McCALL.
...etteville, June 13, 1826.

Managers' Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

YATES & McINTYRE return their sincere acknowledgments to the citizens of N. Carolina, for the very liberal patronage they have received at their Office in Raleigh for tickets in the various Lotteries of which they were Managers, and solicit a continuance of it at the same Office; or their *newly established* one at FAYETTEVILLE, in either of the *following Schemes* and hope they will, as usual, meet the decided approbation of an enlightened public.

Highest Prizes, $20,000, $10.000, &c. &c.

Virginia Lottery.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Dismal Swamp Canal Company.
THIRD CLASS.—THIS DAY.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000	is $20,000
1	-	8,000	8,000
1	-	4,000	4,000
1	-	3,000	3,000
1	-	2,000	2,000
1	-	1,148	1,148
6	-	1,000	6,000
12	-	500	6,000
36	-	100	3,600
186	-	30	5,580
1,674	-	8	13,392
13,950	-	4	55,300
15,870	Prizes.		$128,520
26,970	Blanks		
42,840	Tickets.		

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Packages	$48	Whole Tickets	$4
Half do	24	Half do	2
Quarter do	12	Quarter do	1

☞ Cash paid for Prizes on demand.

Delaware State Lottery,
SECOND CLASS.
To be drawn on the 3d July 1826.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	10,000 Dollars	is $10,000
1	-	4,000	- 4,000
1	-	2,000	- 2,000
1	-	1,750	- 1,750
1	-	1,250	- 1,250
1	-	1,160	- 1,160
6	-	1,000	- 6,000
12	-	400	- 4,800

Besides a great number of other denominations.
☞ Not two Blanks to a Prize.

This lottery will be drawn on the usual mode of combination and permutation. The 10,000 dollars is awarded to the 1st, 2nd and 3d drawn numbers in the order drawn, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets,	$4
Halves,	2
Quarters,	1
Whole packages	$40
Half do.	20
Quarter do.	10

☞ Cash paid for Prizes on demand.
*** A regular supply of Tickets in all Lotteries of *respectability* constantly kept, and the prizes paid or received in payment for Tickets.
All orders, (post paid) enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to
YATES & McINTYRE, or
B. C. DUPLAINE, at either
Raleigh or Fayetteville, N. C.

The Happy Hour,
When the Rich Prizes in the Dismal Swamp Canal

Lottery,
Are to be distributed, is near at hand, only *seven days off.* The Lottery will be drawn in Petersburg,
On Wednesday, the 21st. instant,
At 5 o'clock, P. M.
The following are the Capitals:

20,000 DOLLARS,
HIGHEST PRIZE.
$8,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,000,
Besides an incalculable number of prizes of smaller denominations, among which are,
1 of $1,148; 6 of $1,000, 12 of $500, &c. &c.
To obtain some one or other of these handsome sums a ticket should be obtained *without delay, at*

HATCHER'S

Price only *Four Dollars*, and shares in proportion. Where the distribution of Fortune's Favours is made on such easy terms, who would not be a recipient? There never was a fairer opportunity for adventurers, who are in pursuit of the means, either of being happy themselves or contributing to the happiness of others. Does the merchant apprehend a protest or require a few thousands more to enlarge his capital? Does the mechanic sigh for a respite from his daily toil and for the unalloyed pleasures of independence? Does the farmer cast a wistful eye upon a snug bit of land that would be the making of him if he had only the money to purchase it? Does the philanthropist lament his want of power to relieve the sufferings of his fellow creatures, or aid the cause of public benevolence? Does the man of pleasure or the invalid lack the means of taking a trip to the Springs? But above all, does the poor debtor, wish to free himself from his vassalage to merciless creditors, and to taste the pure delight of paying his just debts? All may be gratified—all may be relieved, by applying at HATCHER'S OFFICE, for Tickets in the above Lottery. Let them not delay a moment, but "take time by the forelock."

Orders from the country promptly attended to, addressed to
C. HATCHER,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 14.

The Public Examination

OF the Scholars of the Fayetteville Academy will take place on the 22d instant, and continue from day to day till completed; to which Parents, Guardians and all persons interested in the prosperity of the School, are respectfully invited to attend. At the conclusion, the Report will be read as usual.
JOHN MACRAE,
Secretary of the School Committee.
Fayetteville, 12th June, 1826. 71-2w.

Historical Scraps.—Julius Cæsar fought 50 pitched battles, and killed one million and a half of men.—(For whose good?)

Manlius who threw down the Gauls from the Capitol, had received 23 wounds, and taken two spoils, before he was 17 years of age.

Detantus fought 120 battles, was thirty times victorious in a single combat, and received 45 wounds in front. He had among his trophies 70 belts, 8 murial, 3 obsidionel, and 18 civic crowns.

Cato pleaded 400 causes, and gained them all.

Cyrus knew the names of all the soldiers in his army, Lucius Scipio knew the names of all the Roman people.

Chimedes could relate all he ever heard, in the same words.

Julius Cæsar wrote, read, dictated, and listened to the conversation of his friends at the same time.

A philosopher is mentioned by Pliny, who being struck with a stone, forgot his alphabet. A man reputed for his stupidity, falling from his horse, and being trepanned, became very remarkabe for the sprightliness of his genius. The orator Carvinus forgot his own name. Mithridates spoke to the ambassadors of 22 different nations without an interpretor.

Julias Viator lived to an advanced old age, without drinking water or using any kind of liquid nourishment.

Crasus, grandfather of the Triumvirrassus; who was slain by the Parthians, never laughed. He had, on this account, the surname of Angelastus.

Consistency of Mr. Macon.—During the debate in the Senate of United States, on the Panama Mission, Mr. Van Buren spoke in the following complimentary terms of Mr. Macon:—

"The sentiments of Mr. Macon are on record. He is yet the same unvarying Republican that he was in '98. The principle now involved is the same as then. When that is ascertained he exhibits neither trembling nor hesitation. With a mind vigorous though mellowed by experience, firmly relying on the Republic, he follows the maxims of his early years. The circumstances under which I speak restrain me. [We presime Mr. Macon was present.] But this much I will say: The man who has occupied a seat here and in the other House, during every administration of the government, from the second year of its institution to the present day, and who has been wise enough to estimate, at their value, the miserable illusions of Executive favour, and who prefers the approbation of his own conscience to the meretricious smile of power; who can look back upon a life thus spent, with an entire consciousness that he never, in a single instance, postponed the interest of his constituents to promote his own; deserves to be regarded as a monument of fidelity and consistency, alike honorable to his state and beneficial to his country."

The Jefferson Fund.—The New York Gazette says: "We understand that about the sum of $000 has been collected in this city towards the relief of our late President Jefferson.—A fact connected with this collection it is proper to mention, and that is, that the foreign merchants, particularly the French and Spanish, have to a man subscribed liberally, and with a grace of the most becoming character.

The Press.—The following elegant Eulogium on the press is from the oration of D. Waldo Lincoln, Esq. delivered at Boston on the 4th of July last:—The press. (says Mr. Lincoln) is the safeguard of public rights. It is the messenger of truth, the herald of science, the interpreter of letters, amanuensis of history, and the teacher of futurity. Like the sun, it illuminates the gloom of the Gothic night, irradiates the shade of ignorance, and pours a flood of knowledge on the world; it dilates the perceptions of man, extends his intellectual vision, inspires his heart with sensibility and his mind with thought: and endows him with past and present omniscience. It directs his way to the Pierian mount, and discovers to faith the radiant path by angels trod to Zion's holy hill."

A Stumper.—A Vermonter offers, in a communication in Noah's Advocate, a bet of two thousand dollars, that he will make an Antomaton chess player in all respects equal to the one now exhibiting in New York. And further, that his Automaton shall play the game with its left hand, and after it is completed take the money in eagles or dollars, with its right hand and give it to the winner. Bravo.—*Balt. Pat.*

Integrity.—The Mogul Sultan Acbar bore this inscription upon one of his seals: "I never knew a man lost upon a straight road."

Resignation of Senatar Lloyd.—The last Mail brought us the annual Message of the Governor of the State of Massachusetts, to which we may hereafter have occasion to invite the attention of our readers. It was with great regret we read the following paragraph in it:

"I have the unwelcome office of communicating the resignation, by the Honorable James Lloyd, of his seat in the Senate of the United States, which he has so long filled with great distinction, and with eminent service to State and the Nation. His ability, valuable experience, fidelity, and firmness, in the discharge of duty, are a loss to this Commonwealth in the Councils of the Union, which will awaken the utmost anxiety of the Legislature to supply. Copies of his letter addressed to me, explanatory of the cause of his resignation, in the state of his health, and expressive of his sentiments on the occasion, which I am requested to convey to you, I shall hasten to transmit."

No man ever entered the Senate, who bore a higher character than Mr. Lloyd, in that body, of which he was at the same time a most useful member and a distinguished ornament.—*Nat. Int.*

We have perused, with no slight emotion, a copy of the "*Liberia Herald*" which was noticed in article in our last. A newspaper from Africa! An Americo-African newspaper! We confess that we never examined any other newspaper with as much interest as we did this little sheet. It realized to us, more than any thing else could do, at so great a distance, the growth, the stability, and the prospects, of the African Colony; and we can imagine the pleasure which all the friends of that great and beneficent scheme must feel at this interesting evidence of the progressive success of their unwavering efforts. Let them but persevere, and final and complete success will crown their exertions. Public opinion will become universal in its favor, and public opinion thus united, will give an impulse to the public counsels favorable to the Colony.

In looking over the Monrovia paper, it was interesting to observe the various notices of business, parades, marriages, &c. as though the print was issued in the midst of an old community. For the amusement of our readers; we subjoin the following notices, copied from the first number of the paper:

"Organized, on the 15th instant, the second Trading Company of Liberia, on the the basis of uniform prices and equitable trade, both with the different tribes and with foreign nations. Any traffic in human blood or spirituous liquors with the natives, is a violation of the Constitution, and incurs heavy penalties."

"*Attention!*—The Independent Volunteers will parade on the 22d inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. equipped according to law, with ten blank cartridges, in honor of the birth of Washington, the American hero.
By order of the Captain.
JAMES C. BARBOUR.
Wm. W. Stewart, Orderly Sergeant."

"*Wanted immediately*—The following articles, viz. boards, plank, shingles, window glass, nails, crockery, all kinds of hardware, household furniture, cutlery, tobacco, pipes, pound beads, American cottons, ginghams, calicoes, shoes, hose, cambrics, muslins, linens, buttons, thread, combs, butter, lard, and hams. In exchange for which, may be had—camwood, ivory, turtle shell, gold dust, deer, leopard, and tiger skins; rice, fowl, fish; goats, sheep, and fruits."

"*Married*, on the evening of the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sessions, Mr. Richard Sears, to Miss Rosanna Mason Fitch. All recently from America."

"*Drowned*, at Cape Mount, on the 7th ult. Mr. Coy Page, formerly of Richmond City, Virginia."

The paper, from which the above is extracted, was published but a few weeks, owing to the death of Mr. Force, the printer, who went out there from Boston. It is ordained, apparently, by nature, that no white man shall live there. The only exception to the rule has been in the case of Mr. Ashmun, the Colonial Agent, over whom, for its own wise purposes, Providence seems to have extended a special protection. As far as we have information, he has exceedingly well discharged every duty which the orders of the Board of Managers, or the emergency of occasion, has devolved upon him.—*Nat. Int.*

FROM THE LOUISIANA ADVERTISER.

Oh that my enemy would—Take a Newspaper.

"John! Oh John!—do you hear? run to neighbour Liberal's and ask him if he will oblige me by the loan of the morning's paper a few moments, just to look at the ship-news and the advertisements."

"That's just what I said yesterday morning, daddy, when I went to borrow the paper, and you know you kept it two hours and he was obliged to send for it."

"Well, then say something else to him, John, do you hear, John? and give my compliments, John, do you hear?

"Yes, daddy." (*Exit and returns.*)

"Well, John, have you got the paper!"

"No, daddy, neighbour Liberal is walking about the room waiting for Mr. Newsmonger to finish reading the Louisiana Advertiser, or Mr. Longwind to drop the Gazette, which he has got almost asleep over."

"But is not the Argus and Mercantile Advertiser come?"

"Yes, daddy, but Mr. Neitherside is reading one, and Mr. Scribelerus is laughing over that funny piece he told you he was going to have published in the "Mirror," and I believe he has read it twenty times over."

"This is provoking; I wonder why they dont take the papers themselves, and not be troubling their neighbours."

"Why dont you take a paper, daddy?"

"Why—why—if I did I never could get a chance to see it. An impertinent set of spongers!—go again, John. There must be one out of four liberated, and I know it will give neighbour Liberal pleasure to gratify me only for a moment."

"Well, John, what success?"

"Cant get a paper, daddy, Mr. Liberal has got the Mercantile Advertiser away from Mr. Scribelerus, and Mr. Dolittle is looking over his shoulder while he reads it, and he'll want it next."

"This is beyond all bearing; it is now 7 o'clock, and I suppose I must wait 'till after breakfast before I can get the news, and who the d—l (*in a violent passion*) would give a sumarkee to read a newspaper after breakfast.—Do you hear, John, go again, John, and wait 'till one the other of the papers is out of the hands of these infernal gormandizing monopolizers, and be sure to catch it, John, and then tell Mr. Liberal that I will return it instantly—do you hear John?"

"Yes, Daddy." (*Exit*)—(*Enter Swallow.*)

"good morning neighbour Eagernoos—any thing noo?"

"New! fire and faggots, I have sent a dozen times to Liberal there, to request the loan of his paper, only for a moment, and he has the impertinence to refuse me."

"Refuse you?"

"Not exactly refuse me, but he permits such fellows as Longwind, Neitherside, Scribelerus, and Newsmonger, to pore over them for hours, not only (through a mistaken courtesy,) depriving himself, but his neighbors, from getting early intelligence of what is passing in the world."

'My goodness!—be they reading 'em now?

"Yes" (*sighing*)

"Well, that's abominable! Why dont you take a Noospaper yourself?"

"Why dont you take one? you are always inquiring after "Noos" as you call it."

"Why I did take one, but the printers dont leave it at my house any more, 'cause I hackeled about the price, and wood'nt pay him."

"That's a good reason for the printer, if it is none for you. Well, John, did you get the paper."

"No, daddy, just as that Mr. Neitherside was done, in come Mr. Hookit and Mr. Knabit, and I come back."

"Confound my ill luck!—go back, do you hear? and ask Mr. Liberal if he will be kind enough—do you hear? kind enough to lend me any northern paper he may have, or if he has not one, ask him to lend me yesterday's paper again, or the day before, or the day before that, or last Saturday's, or, do you hear? any of the last week's papers, do year?

"Yes daddy."

"I am determined on going right away and subscribe for a noospaper: I will not be so pestered with the trouble of borrowing from unaccommodating neighbors."

"You are right, Mr. Eagernoos, the printers only ax five dollars right down, and then you have a whole year to pay t'other five dollars in, and then you can dispute the bill, and they will send the noospaper three months after that afore it is settled—them folks what brings the paper always throws it into a what had taken it, never thinking the subscriber is done over."

"Here comes John—well John, have you got the paper? "No daddy, the neighbors borrowed all the old papers, and Miss Parrot sent to get the morning papers as soon as they were done with."

"The devil she did—then I may hang up my fiddle 'till sundown, for when she begins to read 'tis from alpha to omega. Give me my hat, John, do you hear? Never mind breakfast; neighbor Swallow, will you accompany me to the printing office? I will subscribe immediately; five dollars did you say? I will give twenty five before I would suffer such impertinence. If I lend *my paper* I wish I may be—."

"*President Jefferson.*—A friend who has been an occasional visitant to Monticello has frequently expressed his surprise at the total want of delicacy which has marked the conduct of those who have made themselves temporary inmates of the hospitable mansion; the whole establishment of servants must be at the same time entertained in the kitchen, and the numerous horses turned over to the care of the family hostler, when delicacy would certainly have dictated a dismissal of part of the attendants to a neighboring tavern.

"This we only refer to as "an abuse of privilege:" certain it is, that the man who has been at the head of our rising republic must expect the *tax* of numerous visitors, and the country should take care that the *tax* is not insupportable. Such an expenditure is a national concern, and the public expression of feeling throughout the country, relative to Mr. Jefferson's embarrassments, is proof of the light in which the citizens view the relations that exist between the welfare of their Presidents and the credit of the nation."—*U. S. Gaz.*

Wine, of an excellent quality, manufactured from grapes in the borough of Strasburg, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, is offered for sale in Philadelphia, at $1 33 per gallon.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM GREECE!

New York, June 10—*2 o'clock, P. M.*

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the ship Desdemona, Captain Nagle, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 2d of May. We have files of the Constitutionel to the 28th of April, inclusive, and we hasten to lay before our readers the following *glorious news from Greece.*—We have time this evening but for a few extracts.

Corfu, April 5.

The obscurity which has hitherto reigned over the horizon of Greece has been dissipated. Ibrahim, having lost a large portion of his army in his reiterated attacks upon Missolonghi, lately recalled to his assistance the troops which he had left at Glanentza and Pyrgos, to the number of 4,000 men, and, on the 24th of March, made a general assault, in which he was mortally wounded. The enemy attacked the city upon the sea side, where the fortifications were known to be weakest. It is not known how many men have fallen on each side; but it is pretended that several thousand Turks have been killed, because 8,000 Greeks, who arrived during the heat of the action, fell upon the Turks, and thus accomplished the victory.

These troops were commanded by Col Fabvier. Ibrahim received his wound from the musket of a soldier, who saw him employed in giving orders to his troops and recalling them to his discipline. After this defeat, Ibrahim took refuge in Lepanto, and passed over to Patras. Thus finished this famous siege, from which the enemies of liberty expected their triumph, and flattered themselves with the hope of seeing the Greeks fall and return to slavery.

The state of things in the Peloponnesus improves every day, and every thing is becoming more regular, and returning to order. The National Assembly, which has been convoked, not at Megara, but at Methorn, (between Corinth and Argos,) carries on its business with zeal. The Government has commanded Colethi to set out and assemble and re-unite the forces of the Chiefs of Romeli, and fly with them to the relief of Missolonghi. Colocotroni is to go to Patras, and Nicetas is to observe those of the enemy who are at Vavireno, and the President, Conduriottis, at the head of the Spartrates, is to besiege Modon and Coron.

Under the date of Ancona, April 15, is confirmed the above defeat, adding the death of Ibrahim.

In another letter from Corfu, it is said Missolonghi still holds out, repelling all the assaults of the Turks. The camp of the Arabs has been burnt.

Another letter, from Zante, April 5, says, every thing is still in favor of the besieged. The camp of Ibrahim has been burnt, and his troops discouraged. At this moment we hear a very heavy cannonade in the direction of Missolonghi. We have no fear, as the garrison is well supplied with provisions and ammunition.

Under the date of Augsburgh, April 24, we find the following: "While the French journals make Ibrahim Pacha take Missolonghi by assault, the Corfu packet brings us letters of the 5th April, which confirm the news favorable to the Greeks. Ibrahim made another assault upon the 23d of March; but the Egyptians were repulsed with a loss of several thousand men—three Beys and a Pacha remained on the field.—Ibrahim himself has been dangerously wounded; and, according to a report in the Ionian islands, has died of his wounds. But this last news wants confirmation.

[We find many other articles, all tending to confirm the fact, that the Greeks have met with some great and unexpected success.—*Laus Deo.*]—*Com. Advertiser.*

Philadelphia, June 12.

By the packet ship Brighton, Captain Sebor, arrived at New York on Saturday, from London, whence she sailed on the 6th of May, London papers have been received to the evening of the 5th.

Letter from Captain Sebor, enclosing a file of papers to the latest dates, to the Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser:

"*Ship Brighton, 10th June,* 1826.

"Enclosed I send you a list of consignees and passengers, together with a file of papers, to the 6th ult. In addition to the intelligence which they contain, I received a letter from London at the moment of sailing, stating that affairs were more tranquil in the disturbed districts, and that on the 3d, an improvement had taken place in the price of cotton at Liverpool, of ¼d per lb. and altogether they worked more cheerful.

While lying at Cowes, two days previous to sailing, intelligence was received there, that an Indiaman from Calcutta had passed up the Channel, bearing information of the conclusion of the Burmese war, and that the principal articles in the treaty of peace were the accession of six provinces, and the payment of a million sterling, to the British Government.

You may, perhaps, feel interested in hearing that we fell in with large quantities of ice, between latitudes 44 20, and 43 42, and longitudes 47 30, and 51. Some of the icebergs were grounded on the banks, in 35 fathoms water, which retarded our progresss considerably."

A large subscription has been made in London to relieve the manufacturers Among the subscribers is, Prince Leopold, 500 pounds; Lord Soudes 500; the Bank of England 1000; West India Planters in London 500; Duke of Devonshire 500; Earl of Darlington 1000; Earl of Grosvenor 200; Duke of Wellington 300; Duke of Northumberland 1000.

A very large sum was subscribed at the meeting held at the London Tavern on the 2d of May, for the relief of the manufacturers. Among the subscriptions was the King of England 2000; Marquis of Strafford 1000; Sir Robert Peel 500; Mr. Peel 300; Lord Chancellor 200; Mr. Canning 100; Lord Benly 100; Chancellor of the Exchequer 100; Mr. Huskisson 100; Lord Liverpool 200; Lord Harrowby 200; Stationers Company 50; Proprietors of the Courier 21; New Times 10 10; Editor of the Observer 10 10; British Observer 10 10; Sunday Monitor 5 5.

New York, June 13.

A slip received from the office of the Boston Patriot, contains extracts from English papers, brought by the Congress, Capt. Kinsman, to the 8th May, three days later than those by the Brighton. Numerous details it is said are given of disturbances, in the English prints; but appearances seemed to promise an abatement of the distresses in which they had their origin.

The information relative to Greece, confirms the intelligence already received.

On the subject of the rumoured continental war, the Public Ledger has the following remarks:

The German newspapers, as well as the French, continue to insist on the probability of a rupture between Russia and the Porte; and it is only strange, that there is not a demonstration on the part of a single European Cabinet, to countenance this opinion. Whilst an approaching war is the prevailing topic with the former, the latter are apparently as quiet as in times of the most settled tranquility; and in the military department of every state there is the same repose visible as in the political—If the public journals, however, are right in their warlike conclusions, we can only say, that the different powers betray an unaccustomed degree of apathy, for formerly they would have been all in a state of the greatest bustle upon a less important occasion. The Porte too evinces an unaccountable inaction, as all its energies, it is well known, are directed against the Greeks, whilst it has not taken a single measure as yet to defeat the hostile designs of Russia.

New disorders are reported to have broken out in some of the Spanish Provinces and that Charles V. has been proclaimed at no great distance from Madrid.

The expenses of the Duke of Devonshire's Mission to Russia are estimated at 30,000l.

The number of workmen & their families out of employment in Dublin, in the silk, cotton and woollen trades, is estimated at 20,000 persons.

The coaches from Leeds to London, travel with unprecedented speed. They perform the distance of 110 miles in 7 hours 50 minutes.

Liverpool, May 6.

Cotton Wool—The receipt of intelligence as to the intention of Ministers to admit foreign Corn, caused an advance in the price of Cotton of ¼ to ½ on Boweds, and about 1 1-8 on Brazils. The import is only 4446 bags, and the sales amount to 11,000 bales, including 55 Sea Islands at 14 to 15; 4900 Boweds 5¼ to 7 1-8; 1860 Orleans 7 to 8¼; 1590 Tennessees 5⅞ to 7.

From a Circular of the house of Rathbone, Brothers & Co., of Liverpool, of the 29th of April, published in the National Intelligencer, we extracted such parts as refer to the staples in which this section of country is particularly interested:

"*Wool.*—Nothing of importance has been done in Foreign, since our last publication.

IMPORT.

Cotton.	N. Am.	S. A.	W. In.	Egy.	E. I.	Tot.
In April, 1825,	44000	25300	2900	6500	5400	84100
Do. 1826,	50500	5600	1000	2700	5200	65000
Sales, Ap. '25,	103900	38000	4600	40900	8200	195600
	N. Am.	S. A.	W. In.	Egy.	E. I.	Total
1st Jan. to 30th April, 1825,	113900	48000	6900	27400	6800	203000
29th do.	121000	18200	4100	16900	7600	167800
Sales, Ap. '26,	24700	6600	1000	1800	700	34800

There is no article, by which the contrast between this month and the parallel month of 1825, is more strongly marked than by Cotton; the sales of all kinds in the latter period having been nearly 200,000 bags, with the quotations of Upland Cotton, at 16d to 19d, against the sales of only 35,000 bags in the present month, and our quotations of Upland reduced to 5½d 6¾d per pound. Notwithstanding this immense difference the demand is very limited, and there is a decline since the 31st March of 4d to 5d on Sea Island; ¼d to ¾d on Upland, New Orleans, Alabama, and Egyptian; and of ¼d to ½d per pound on South American, and East and West India Cotton. The import of Cotton in the present month greatly exceeds the quantity sold; and of Egyptian, (which is particularly unsaleable) since the 1st January, it is more than double. The accounts from the Manufacturing Districts are worse than any which have been previously received, and convey the most disheartening impression of the general state of the trade in the country. The demand for either Twist or Goods has been very circumscribed, both for the home trade and the foreign, and the prices are constantly falling, being now at least 10 per cent. below what were current at the beginning of the month, and, as we are informed, nearly as much below their former cost to the spinner and manufacturer, even at the present very reduced value of the raw material. In some of the spinning districts, the starving workmen have assembled in large numbers, broken into several mills where power looms were employed, and entirely destroyed the machinery. These occurrences tend still further to diminish the feeling of confidence which was already so much impaired.

"*Tobacco.*—The public sales in London, referred to in our last circular, were withdrawn, and this was also the case with a considerable proportion of some large sales advertised in Rotterdam. Such parcels as were sold at the latter place, did not bring prices which would yield more than 2½ per lb. to the exporter from hence, and the Foreign orders are consequently limited not to exceed that price. The import of the month is 380 hhds. and the sales are 500, consisting of 260 Virginia Leaf, about two thirds for Ireland, at 3d to 4d; 165 Virginia Stemmed; and 70 Kentucky, 30 of which are good fair Stemmed, at 3d per lb. Our stock is 10,500 hhds. including at least three fourths of very ordinary to good middling qualities of Leaf.

Seed.—Flaxseed. The season for sowing being nearly at an end American Seed is in very little request, at falling prices; the import of this season has been very moderate. Mediterranean Seed for crushing is declining in London, and it has been sold here at 32s per quarter, at which there is a fair demand.

"*Rice.*—Fine Rice is still scarce, the import having been hitherto small, and containing little of this description; but the prices are gradually coming down, and only the good qualities are at all saleable.

"*Naval Stores.—Tar.* We have received 4,500 bbls. from America, and, several sales being pressed on the market, the prices have declined 2s 6d to 3s, 1000 bbls. of fair quality having been sold in the present week at 10s. 9d per bbl. Baltic tar is also 1s to 2s per bbl. lower. *Turpentine*—This article has taken an unfavorable turn, the consumption having fallen off, and the speculators appearing less willing to hold their stocks. A parcel of good quality has been sold at 9s 3d, which is 9d per cwt. lower. The import is moderate, but fully equal to the demand.—*Spirits of Turpentine* have fallen to 52s to 54s, and Rosin to 4s 3d to 4s 4d per cwt."

A young lady advertises in a contemporary print for a husband, and states that she will "walk for half an hour, on next Sunday, the 26th inst. at three o'clock, P. M., on the north side of Merrion-square, prepared to receive any written communication that may be handed her. In order that she may be easily distinguished from the many other ladies who will be walking there, most of whose ultimate views in walking there, and every where else, are the same as the advertiser's, although differently evinced, she begs to describe her dress:—She will wear a Leghorn bonnet, white lace viel, with a plume of white feathers, and a green silk opera cloak lined with white sarsenet, a swansdown muff, and a black velvet reticule, with steel clasp, which will be open to receive any billet that may, by proper dexterity, be dropped into it."—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

It is said that the speech of Lord John Russell, of the British Parliament, in favor of Parliamentary reform, measures one yard and a half in length, in the columns of a newspaper, and that of Mr. Hobhouse, two yards, which is one foot longer than himself. This is evidence of a good wind, but we have had abundant proof that some of our orators in Congress would outwind them.—*Treaton True American.*

Lord Nelson and Lord Norbury.—It was once our lot to hear a celebrated barrister of the Irish Court, who had been a short time before horsewhipped at the foot of Nelson's Pillar, in Sackville-street, so severely as to be carried home bleeding with the severity of the punishment, cross-examine a man who had indicted another for an assault. "Pray, Sir," said the counsel, with the usual barristerial insolence, "were you well beaten?" "Yes, Sir," said the man, "quite as well as you were at the foot of Nelson's Pillar." The counsel turned pale with rage and mortification, and turning to Lord Norbury, "My Lord," said he, "I appeal for the protection of the Court against this impertinence." "The Court," cried Lord Norbury, "can never refuse its protection to any one who has bled under the immortal Nelson."—*Irish paper.*

A singular old gentleman, in a neighbouring county, was waited upon the other day, with a surgeon's bill, for the purpose of being paid. After cogitating over its contents for some time, he desired the person in waiting for his answer, to tell his master that the medicine he should certainly pay for—but *that he should return the visits.*

Sussex paper.

London contains 1,263,595 inhabitants, covering a space of more than 7 leagues; with 70 public squares, 8000 streets, 160,000 houses, 394 churches, 14 courts of justice, 14 markets, 14 prisons, 30 learned societies, 299 charity schools, 147 hospitals and infirmaries, and 1700 other establishments for the aid of distressed persons.

Natural Curiosity.—We have lately seen, at the residence of Col. M'Keller, in this county, a hollow rock, resembling in size and shape a small cannon. It is about four or five feet in length, and six inches in diameter at the smallest end, and perhaps ten or twelve inches at the largest. The exterior is round and free from protuberances.—The interior is smooth & even. When first discovered it was partly buried in the ground, with the muzzle above the surface. It was taken up, and the cavity was found to be filled with sand. It is believed to have increased in size since first noticed. Col. M'Keller uses it as a spout to his spring, which purpose it answers very well.—*Fayette. Telegraph.*

Blanks, of all kinds,

May be procured at this Office, and at the Post-office.

MR. DANIEL WEBSTER,

Extract from the Speech of Mr. Ingham, of Penn. in reply to Mr. Webster, on the Panama Mission.

"Is it not true, that some gentlemen are looking for a revival of the principles which predominated in that day? (1798.) What did the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) mean, when he, in a tone of significant complaint, said, the gentleman from Delaware was the last man in the house, from whom he would have expected the avowal of the opinions urged in the support of this amendment? Mr. Chairman, is it come to this, in this first year of this new era, that we shall hear the old repudiated doctrines of '98, which had been buried for a quarter of a century, boldly revived and reasserted? I would be glad to know what the gentleman from Massachusetts meant by the rebuke, unless he thought he had some claims on the gentleman from Delaware, as a disciple of those repudiated doctrines? I do not know that the gentleman from Delaware ever avowed such opinions; but I know there was a time when these gentlemen pursued different roads, and which, in my judgment, involved an unerring test of public virtue; and beyond that period I do not wish to go to find party distinctions. I can find a sufficient test there, for my political friendships. In the late war, *the second war of Independence*, when we were contending with the most powerful nation of the earth; the enemy laying waste every village and every cottage within the reach of his power; when fiscal embarrassments pressed heavily upon us; when, in fact, the country was bleeding at every pore, the gentleman from Delaware had shouldered his musket, and marched to meet and fight the enemies of his country, as did my honorable colleague, Mr. Buchannan,) and many others of the same political faith.*—But, Mr. Chairman, I ask where then was the gentleman from Massachusetts? I can tell you, sir, I was a member of the same congress with him. Many of my constituents, and those of my colleagues, were suffering every thing which the human constitution could endure; braving the enemy on the northern frontier, or blanching in cold and comfortless tents on the shores. Their sufferings were aggravated by the want of the common necessaries of life. I speak from knowledge and experience, and not at random, when I say that the gentleman from Massachusetts was then engaged, and not only in withholding the supplies, but literally lashing with pinions the arms of the brave defenders of his country, and in devising every means which his capacious mind could conceive, to resist a vigorous prosecution of the war; identified with every combination and faction, Hartford Convention and all, to unnerve the arm and weaken the power of the government, when the enemy was at our doors and his bayonet at our breast.—Sir, the gentleman stood in the same relation to the domestic enemies of his country then, that he now does to most of the opponents of this amendment. He was their Magnus Apollo. To him they looked for guidance in every movement; he had only to wave his hand, and they obeyed the signal. But the country triumphed without his aid; the war terminated in a blaze of glory. The nation still feels, and I trust will never cease to feel, the beneficial consequences of the heroism displayed in that war. But none of these feelings found a place in the orator, at the laying of the foundation stone of the Monument of Bunker Hill! Ill-fated Bunker Hill! Illustrious mound! consecrated to virtue, liberty, and love of country! Thy glory was perfected! Alas! that it should have been stained by an oration on thy summit, in which all the glorious achievements of the *second war of Independence* were carefully remembered to be forgotten! Can I, while I feel the responsibility of my station; can I, knowing these things, be expected to act *upon faith* with the gentleman? No, sir! I cannot be led away by the sympathies of any man for foreign countries, who had so little for his own in the hour of her greatest perils.

Sir, we have heard much about faction; not indeed within these walls, except in the form of echo. According to my understanding of the word, there is no sin tolerated by human laws which I do so much abhor and abominate. Mr. Chairman, a *whipper in*, whose father† and brother have lately received distinguished appointments *from the present administration*, has sought, with what success I know not, to pay the family debt, by denouncing as a factionist every member in either house who is disposed in time of profound peace, to "*deliberate*," when the Executive calls upon him to "*act.*" Mr. Chairman, the charge of "*faction, unprincipled faction,*" comes with an ill grace from such a family. The father was one of the fathers of a factious combination during the late war, not less wicked in its motives than the Hartford Convention itself, in its worst aspect. He opposed, in the other branch, with all his power and most insidiously too, every measure intended to give vigour to the prosecution of the war. Another member of the family, a brother, was a member of this House at that time, and he declared upon this floor, that the then President of the United States, (one among the most virtuous and intelligent men of this or any other age,) "deserved a halter!"

*Mr. M'Lane of Del. Mr. Buchanan of Penn. are both Federalists; but, during the late war, were not precisely of the same stamp as Mr. Webster.

†Rufus King.

Mr. H. G. Nelson

IS appointed my Attorney, (during my absence,) with full power to receive money and grant discharges for the same; also, transact any business for and on my account. E. E. LEWIS.

June 14. 71tf.

We perceive, that by a [illegible] sion, Congress has appropriated [illegible] dollars for making the following improvements in the Waters in this state, viz. the Swash Pamptico Sound and Beaufort Inlet, for ascertaining whether a ship channel through the same can be obtained; the Cape-Fear River below Wilmington, for the same purpose, and a Survey of Ocracock Inlet and Sounds, with a view of ascertaining the practicability of making a ship channel between Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic, at Roanoke Inlet, and a statement of the cost of the same, and generally, these objects.

Our late Civil Engineer, Mr. [illegible] believe, has heretofore made surveys for several objects, and it is presumed that the State is at present in possession of the information which we trust will soon effect, the removal of the shoals below Wilmington. On the subject of a new Ship Channel from Ocracock Inlet to Albemarle Sound, we should be glad to see the matured opinion of the Engineer, as to the practicability of it. Mr. Fulton formerly made a report on the subject, which was considered, for the most part, with the exception of that body. But as the undertaking would be one of considerable magnitude, the practicability of effecting it ought to be ascertained beforehand. And there can be no doubt on this head, that the work will be considered of great importance in a national point of view, and its execution will be hereafter provided for by the General Government.—*Fed. Int.*

The following inscription [illegible] ment of Hon. John Gallison, [illegible] pondent of the New Hampshire Gazette and Register, is generally [illegible] from the pen of Vice President [illegible]

THIS MONUMENT
Is erected by the [illegible]
To the memory of JOHN [illegible]
A Senator from the State of [illegible]
Who died at Washington, [illegible]
In the discharge of his [illegible]
He was a man
Of manners plain, but [illegible]
Of an understanding vigorous [illegible]
And of integrity the most [illegible]
He followed the wishes of his [illegible]
When they were the wishes of [illegible]
And he *corrected* his [illegible]
Not as an instrument of [illegible]
"But as a living depository of [illegible]
All his ends were public [illegible]
And all the arts by which he [illegible]
Were manly arts.
He deserted no friends when [illegible]
And he united himself with [illegible]
For the sake of increasing [illegible]
He could support a [illegible]
Which was not administered [illegible]
And he could oppose measures [illegible]
Wrong, with firmness [illegible]
Without coarseness and [illegible]
Amidst the most violent conflict [illegible]
And in the discussion of moments [illegible]
He never, for a moment, [illegible]
Lost the character of a [illegible]
During the time that he presided [illegible]
He treated its members [illegible]
As if they were *all* his friends [illegible]
And, by such conduct, he made [illegible]
In all appointments, which were [illegible]
He sought to gratify his own [illegible]
And not the feelings, passions, [illegible]
Of himself, or of others.
And by his rigid adherence to [illegible]
Framed with so much wisdom [illegible]
For the government of the [illegible]
He preserved that good name [illegible]
Without which public honors [illegible]
The feelings of the members excited [illegible]
And the dignity of the body [illegible]
May his successors,
In the high office of presiding over [illegible]
That great assembly of the [illegible]
REFLECT
That this monument will be [illegible]
If they neglect to remember [illegible]
And RESEMBLE him.

We perceive that the United States Stock has recovered from its late depression in the market. It rates as high now as before the approach of dividend-day accounts, and is on the rise, but only in part. We believe the rise from 111 or 112 to 117 or 118 is an improvement in the money market.

We understand that Mr. Gallatin, late minister to London, left Baltimore for New York, on Thursday, on his way to Europe.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The City of Richmond has followed the suggestion of aiding in the erection of Jefferson, with a spirit worthy of the metropolis of his native State. At a meeting which assembled at the Capitol, on the 4th inst. last, at the invitation of the Governor of the Commonwealth, [illegible] sided, and a numerous committee of the most distinguished citizens was appointed to carry into effect the object of the meeting. Thos. Ritchie, Esq. acted as Secretary.

Republicanism.—The Governor of the State of Rhode Island has recently elected a *fire warden* in the town of [illegible] dence.

Unprecedented Dispatch.—A fellow [illegible] John Brown was discharged from the House of correction, where he had been sentenced [illegible] time before by the Police Court. On the [illegible] he pilfered a shirt from a clothes-line, [illegible] tected, carried before the court, [illegible] and sentenced again to the house of [illegible] tion for six months. The whole [illegible] the time when he was let out till the [illegible] turned upon him the second time, was [illegible] *minutes!*

It has been ascertained that 1200 [illegible] gentlemen were prepared for the profession of medicine, 600 for law, and 300 for the ministry, the last year in the United States.

Aphorism.—My friend has a happiness which I know not of—it is his fault—he has troubles with which I am unacquainted—the fault is *mine.*

CASH paid for *DRY and GREEN* [illegible] By H. G. NELSON.

December 7, 1825.—44tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 21, 1826.

Cotton Market.—Corn has become scarce and sells at $1 25.—It is thought that not more than a supply for 10 days remains.—*Bacon* has suddenly become scarce and dear.—sells for 12½ cents. Lard is scarce.—Only two or three loads of new cotton have come to market, which sold readily at $1 to $1 10. This is certainly a favorable time for farmers to favor us with a supply of their provisions.

The river rise of the Cape Fear suddenly commenced on Monday last, and has not yet entirely subsided: from which we infer that the rains in the back country have at last become plentifully supplied with rain, and we hope it has not too late to benefit one portion of their crops—corn.

The Steam Boat Henrietta took advantage of the rise to move this morning down the river, where she will continue during the week, and fall to ply on such part of the river as the depth of water may permit.

New Cotton Factory.—We have just returned from a visit to the New Cotton Factory of Messrs. Donaldson, Esq. which was first put in operation during the last week. It is a large three story frame building, situated on a bluff below the point of meeting of the two Cross Creeks, which afford to this establishment inexhaustible and invaluable water power, both of which contribute to render it a most admirable situation for extensive operations. Only a small portion of the machinery is yet in operation, but there is enough to show the beauty and simplicity of its fixtures and movement, and the wonderful facilities and advantages which labour-saving machinery has over the ordinary and tedious operations of the housewife.

From 30 to 50 persons, chiefly boys and girls are employed in the establishment, and their cheerful countenances and the ease of their labors, seem to have been pleased with their situation. Indeed employing of so many youth as can be employed at 1200 spindles, (for which the factory is calculated) must have a happy effect on the *moral*, not less than the *pecuniary* interest of many indigent families in this neighborhood; and not, as in the European manufactories, sacrifice the health and even the lives of children; for the confinement and labor imposed upon them there, would be more demanded than they would be together in this country.

We perceive by the last number of the N. C. Journal, we observe that the enterprizing proprietor "all success."

We should have mentioned in our last, but have not room in our memory, that at the late County Court of this county, an order passed appropriating $150 for making a survey of the county, for the use of John MacRae, Esq., in completing a Map of the State. We have pleasure in adding, that several counties in the State have been equally liberal, and we doubt not that many others, or all of them, will will soon promote so desirable an object by following the example.

Emigrants to Hayti.—We have just conversed with Mr. George Swaim, of Guilford, a member of the North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends, who has been to Beaufort to superintend the embarkation of a number of coloured people who have been liberated by their masters. He informs us that the emigrants, consisting of 119 men, women, and children, after surmounting many difficulties, properly accommodated on board the brig Hayti, which sailed from Beaufort on the 15th inst. Prosperity attend them!

Glorious News.—We have particular pleasure in informing our readers to the "Glorious News from Greece," which we publish to-day; and assuring them that there can scarcely be a doubt of its *truth*. It is generally so hard a matter to arrive at the truth among the conflicting statements from this struggling country, that we are very cautious in placing confidence in any account we receive from it;—but this is confirmed in so many ways, that we cannot doubt of its general accuracy, although it may possibly be a little exaggerated. If this success comes in good time to revive the drooping spirits of those in this country who are they not?—who wish well to the Greek cause. Heaven grant that it may be conclusive in their favor as the capture of Cornwallis and Yorktown was in favor of the American Revolution. Great hopes are entertained by European politicians, that Nicholas of Russia has taken decided steps in favor of the Greeks; but this wants confirmation. We have so often been flattered with the tale, that nothing but actual hostilities shall persuade us again to confide in it. And even then but little benefit could be anticipated for the Greeks; for the powerful Emperor of Russia would view a Republic near his dominions with rather less favour, we imagine, than even the government of the lawless Turk. We say again that we shall not credit the rumors of interference by any European power between Greece and Turkey until hostilities shall have commenced.

We are glad to perceive by the latest accounts that the distresses of the lower orders in England, and their dreadful commotions in consequence, had greatly subsided, and that order had been generally restored, after the destruction of a number of factories, and the loss of many lives. We have not published all the particulars, but will only say, that the hungry, wretched and infuriated mob went from town to town, carrying the work of destruction into every factory which was not protected by a strong military force, and indeed frequently resisting the military. Happily, the means taken by the government and by private individuals, to relieve the distress, have been crowned with temporary success; but how so many thousands can long subsist, in the present state of things in England, without money and without property of any kind, and without the employment by which alone they were accustomed to live, it is hard to conceive, and we fear will be still harder to realize. A revival of the prostrate business in England is the only source to which we can look for a permanent amendment of the condition of these wretched men; to which we must look, too, for a corresponding improvement in the condition of things here.—When this revival of business may take place, if those on the spot are not able to determine, still less are we.

In the Legislature of Massachusetts, Nathaniel Silsbee has been chosen Senator to Congress, in the place of Mr. Lloyd, resigned. In the Senate the whole number of votes was 39, of which Mr. Silsbee had 21, Mr. Webster 9, the rest scattering. In the House, the first ballot being irregular, was not counted; on the second, Mr. Silsbee had 193 votes of 211, Mr. Webster 79; and on the 3d ballot, 105 votes being necessary to a choice, Mr. Silsbee had 112, Mr. Webster 78, the rest scattering. It is said that Mr. Webster begged that his name might not be run. Another Senator is to be elected at this session, as Mr. Mills' time will expire on the 4th of March next. It is probable he will be re-elected.

"*Diplomatic Arrangement.*"—The National Journal states that Mr. Adams had it in contemplation, during the last session of Congress, to associate Mr. Gallatin with Mr. King at the Court of Great Britain, because of the ill health of the latter, and the importance of the subjects of negotiation. The ill health of Mr. King was certainly a good reason for the measure; but in a time of profound peace, with no fear of its disturbance, we should suppose that one able Minister might be entrusted with the diplomatic concerns of this government at any foreign court; and we think the people would consider any other practice as a useless waste of the public treasure, and as tending to increase the splendor, without adding to the strength, of the government.

Beauchamp, convicted of the murder of Col. Sharp, in Kentucky, has made a confession of the fact, which will be published.

We do not remember ever to have read a more eloquent address to a condemned criminal than the following one of Judge *Dade*, of Virginia, delivered on pronouncing sentence on William D. Hooe, convicted of the murder of Wm. Simpson, a young man who went from this State to Virginia to purchase slaves. Hooe was a young man of highly respectable family, and of good character previous to his arraignment. The evidence against him, though circumstantial, was very strong. Being brought up to receive sentence, the Judge said,

Prisoner—If, on this occasion, I could hope, that any thing I might say to you would turn your thoughts into a better channel, than that in which they have so long flowed, this last duty would be discharged with less painful sensibility. But when I advert to the circumstance under which your dismal crime was conceived and perpetrated, I am not sanguine in such expectation. Born to the inheritance of an ancient and unspotted name; in the enjoyment of youth, health, and a fair character; the road to independence and even honors, lay open before you; and the example of many of your acquaintances might have encouraged you to become a steady traveller in those paths.

But you have chosen to wander from them; you have followed the counsels of evil passions; 'you have sowed the wind and you have reaped the whirlwind;' you have sowed iniquity and crime, and you will have reaped remorse, infamy and death.

Painful at all times is the spectacle of the highest sacrifice to the laws of the country. But when the victim is young; just entering on the career of life; at that stage when the best feelings of the heart are the most vivid; and the inspirations of hope and benevolence the most warm and animating—at such a time to behold the place of these kind and generous emotions usurped by the fell machinations of grey haired and disciplined depravity, sickens the heart, and we turn from its contemplation with new and humiliating reflections, on the fatal stamp which sin has impressed on our nature. With you the glass has nearly run out, the lamp of life is flickering in its socket, and the hour is at hand when the limits which separate time and eternity, are to be passed. Indulge, then, no vain hopes which have their foundation in this world, cheat not yourself with the delusive imagination that any earthly power will interpose between you and the fate which impends over you. But rather seek pardon from a higher source, where it may even yet be granted:—Appeal with earnestness to that power whose dearest attribute is mercy: who can wash the foulest sinner white, who is omnipotent to save. Console yourself with the reflection that the resentments of an injured community *cannot, would* not pursue you beyond the grave. That although at your time of life it is hard to tear one's self from the anticipated enjoyments of the world, yet age might prove them illusory: and that there are many whose lives have been passed without criminality, and whose heads have been whitened by time, who have had frequent occasion to deplore that death had not snatched them away in youth, before disease and disappointment and sorrow had left nothing but dregs in their cup. Yet there is a terrible hour to be passed, and it is my solemn duty to announce that hour: To award judgment, in the execution of which your offence against the institutions and safety of society is to be expected: You will be remanded to jail—there to remain in close custody until the 30th day of next June: on which day, between the hours of 11 in the forenoon, and 4 in the afternoon, you are to be taken to the place which shall be appointed for your execution, where, between the said hours, you are to be hanged by the neck till you are dead—AND GO IN PEACE.

Our apprehensions of the continuance of the drought, are at length dispelled. We were refreshed with light showers, on the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th inst.; and on the 12th, we had abundance of rain, accompanied by tremendous claps of thunder and flashes of lightning. A house, the property of the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, in which Mr. Robert Smith lives, was struck, in one of the explosions; and one of the chimneys fell. Mrs. Smith was much injured, and one of the children slightly hurt.—*Wil. Recorder.*

Lightning.—We understand from a correspondent in Stokes county, that on the 8th inst. the dwelling house of Mr. *William Covington* was struck by Lightning and totally consumed by fire, together with his Tobacco Stemmery and Smoke-house. The whole of their contents were destroyed, except three beds and a desk containing his papers, but not even a change of clothing for any of the family was saved. Among other valuable articles lost, were 1600 wt. Tobacco, 500 Gallons Old Brandy, a quantity of Cotton, &c.—Loss estimated at 5000 dollars. A small daughter of Mr. Covington, through fear ran into the Stemmery, before it had taken fire, and concealed herself in a hogshead, where she was accidentally discovered, and extricated at so late a period, that the adventurer's clothes took fire as he brought her out. Providentially, there was not a member of the numerous family lost or materially injured—the eldest son having alone received a slight shock from the electric flash.—*Ral. Reg.*

From the Raleigh Register.

Geology of the State.—The region of sandstone which has been described, embraces some beds suitable for Mill-stones: but the most distinguished locality of the Mill-stone Grist occurs on Richland Creek, in Moore county, near the western limits of the formation—It is exposed to view directly on the bank of the Creek, forming three horizontal strata, each composed of large tabular masses. From the difficulty of transporting mill-stones to a distance without water carriage, it may be desirable to obtain them in other situations. A similar conglomerate Rock is found a mile south of the Gulf on Deep River, in large blocks above the surface; also where we first meet the sand-stone, in passing from Raleigh to the Fish-dam on the Neuse, 2 miles north of Boyce's Mill; the ridges that are exposed on ascending a hill, are of the same character. Also near Chapel-Hill, some varieties of the Sand-stone exhibit a little of the same texture.

The occurrence of a bed of Mill-stone Grist in a formation of Sand-stone, is remarked by Geologists with peculiar satisfaction, because this rock, in a regular series, usually lies immediately below Coal, and immediately above Lime-stone, and inspires the hope of finding, in the vicinity, both these valuable substances.

This region of Sand-stone is the same with that of the Nova-Scotia Grind-stones, and has been quarried for Grind-stones; but it is not every variety of this rock that is suitable for this purpose. A fine uniform grain, and a proper degree of hardness (but moderately hard when first taken from the quarry) are the most essential requisites. Whet-stones adapted to the coarser farming utensils, are, in a few instances, wrought of the same material as the Grind-stones. Whet-stones for the finer instruments, it will be seen that we possess the most abundant supplies.

Coal.—Every State, (observes the Professor) although at present supplied with abundant resources for fuel in her native forests, must look forward to a period when these resources will be either partially or wholly exhausted.—Let us see, then (he continues) what reason we have to suppose that a supply of Coal may be found in the district of country at present under consideration. In the first place, the series of rocks composing it, constitute what is called by Geologists *an independent Coal formation.* That is, they are such as are known usually to embrace a greater or less number of beds of Coal. Such are the rocks which accompany the Coal of England; such is the Coal Basin of Richmond, in Virginia.

[*To be continued.*]

The Locust.—We perceive from every quarter, that this troublesome insect, after its regular period of absence, has again made its appearance. The Virginia papers say, that State has been visited in immense swarms. There is something remarkable in the natural history of the Locust, and no part more so, than that they regularly return at intervals of 17 years. There is always a degree of superstitious apprehension, connected with any event, out of the ordinary course of nature, and there are persons sufficiently ready to keep alive this feeling. Thus it is, the re-appearance of the Locust is the cause of filling many with forebodings of evil. The last time they visited us, was in 1809, and to this visit, is ascribed the hostilities with England, and the war which soon followed them. A prevalent opinion entertained by the ignorant, in relation to the return of this insect is, that when its visits commenced, the first letter of the Alphabet was plainly discernible on its body—that each succeeding period of 17 years has witnessed the letters brought down regularly to W, and that when the whole shall have been gone through, there will be an end to time and all earthly objects. But jesting apart, this remarkable insect, though but trivial attention has been given to its history, appears as an extraordinary phenomenon in the works of creation. Its periodical visits—its long absence—the numbers which rise from the earth, where perhaps they have undergone various transformations, whilst they have lain entombed, deserve some enquiry.

Ral. Reg.

The Board of Visiters appointed to attend the annual examination of the Cadets of the Military Academy at West Point assembled on Monday the 5th instant, when General Samuel Houston, a Representative in Congress from Tennessee, was unanimously elected President of the Board, and Professor Ticknor, of Harvard University, Secretary.

Great Fire in Portland N. H.—The Salem Register, of Monday, contains a postscript, stating that the Eastern mail of Sunday evening brought information that, between 2 and 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire broke out in Portland, and that, when the stage left, at 4 o'clock, A. M. about thirty buildings were burnt down—that the fire was still raging with increasing fury—and that the Post Office was said to be on fire. The destruction took place in a compact, business part of the town, Front-street, Cross-street, &c. No further particulars were obtained at Salem.

In addition to the above, a letter was received in New York, stating that the post office was burnt.—*Nat. Int.*

New York, June 12.

The U. S. ship Lexington, a sloop of war of the largest class, commanded by W. B. Shubrick, was inspected on Friday by Commodore Chauncey. She is a fine vessel. She sails to-day for the coast of Labrador, to protect the rights of our fishermen.

Good Advice.—'Swift, in a letter to a young lady, says, I think you ought to be well informed how much your husband's revenue amounts to, and be so good a computer as to keep within it that part of the management which falls to your share, and not put yourself in the number of those politic ladies, who think they gain a great point when they have teazed their husbands to buy them a new equipage, a laced head, or a fine petticoat, without once considering what long score remained unpaid to the butcher.

[illegible] from 7000 to 8000 inhabitants and Montgomery about 400. The Alabama river is navigable for boats of three hundred tons to Coosawada, and is considered one of the best rivers to navigate in the United States. There are five steam boats on this river. The Tombeckbee and Black Warrior are navigable six months of the year; the latter, five hundred miles to Tombeckbee. There are four steam boats

DIED,

Yesterday, in this vicinity, Samuel Lafayette, infant son of Dr. Benjamin Robinson.

In this County, on Saturday last, Catharine, consort of the Rev. Allen McDougald. Her disease, the consumption, under which she laboured for months, she bore with christian fortitude and meek resignation. She was an intelligent woman, strong in her friendship, an affectionate wife, a tender and indulgent mother, a kind and bountiful mistress, which evinced the purity of her principles and sanctity of her life. Two infant children, an extensive circle of friends and relatives, will long feel and lament the loss of her who is no more. [*Communicated.*

In Columbia, S. C., on the 12th inst., in the 27th year of his age, Mr. Neal L. McFarland, of the firm of Messrs. Latta & McFarland, merchants of that place, after a painful illness of nearly thirty days. The deceased was a native of Laurel Hill, in this State, but for the last eight years, resided in Columbia. He has left a disconsolate wife and numerous relatives, to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and sincere friend. His fascinating manners and genteel deportment, endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance;—and it may be truly said, that he has left behind him an unsullied reputation. His friends have the pleasing consolation to believe, that he now enjoys the reward of a well spent life.—*Communicated.*

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

From our Correspondent.

ARRIVED,

Sch'r. Henry Clay, Snow, Boston,
Sloop Virginia, Petty, New-York,
Brig Rodney, Eaton, St. Thomas,
Sch'r. Fair-play, Fontain, Philadelphia,
Brig Invincible, Pratt, Martinique,
Sloop Milton, Alden, Charleston,
Sch'r. Sophia Ann, Harward, Port-au-Prince,
Br. Brig Rover, Brownlow, Bermuda,
Ship Wabas, Quero, Port-au-Prince.

CLEARED,

Sch'r. Regulator, McIlhenny, Charleston,
Sch'r. Fair-play, Fontain, Charleston,
Sloop Virginia, Petty, Charleston,
Sch'r. Golden Age, Ellis, Philadelphia,
Sloop Express. Myers, Philadelphia,
Sch'r. Turpentine, Fulford, Port-au-Prince,
Brig Halcyon, Darling, New-York.

Cotton, sales 8 a 8½. Bacon 12½. Candles, mould, 17½. Coffee, 15 a 20. Corn, $1 25. Flour, superfine, $7. Iron, 5½ a 6. Flaxseed, 75. Lard, 10. Lead, 10 a 11. Shot, 2 75 a 3. Lime, 3. Molasses, 40 a 45.—Nails, cut, 7 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20.—Oats, 55 a 60. Sugar, common 9 a 10; prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool, 65 a 75; Turk's Island, &c. 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5. Tin, ¼ x $16 to 18. Wheat, $1 a 1 10. Whiskey, 40 a 42½.

The French or Spanish Language,
TAUGHT IN SIXTY LECTURES.

JOHN WILLIAM FAY, Professor of the European Languages, respectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, that in case a sufficient number of subscribers should present themselves, he purposes delivering a course in each of the beforementioned languages; and avails himself of this occasion to inform the public, that the aforesaid course will render the pupils *familiar* with either of the languages.

Mr. F. has already opened Male and Female Classes at Raleigh, and contemplates attending them there and here weekly, alternately, until the respective courses be terminated. Terms $20 the course.

References—Messrs. R. S. Hackley,
E. J. Hale,
J. A. Cameron,
Doctors Jas. Moffett,
W. H. Maffitt.

For the purpose of displaying the System of Tuition, a public exhibition thereof will take place on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., at the Town House, to which the ladies and gentlemen of this town are politely invited.

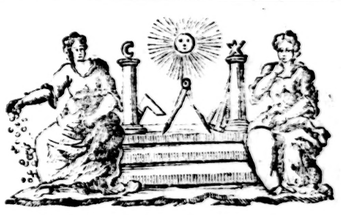
Applications to be made to Mr. F. at the Mansion Hotel, (where, and at the Observer office, Subscription Lists are open) before Saturday next, on which day he will return to Raleigh.

Town Militia.

THE Members of this Company are hereby commanded to appear at the usual place of parade, at the Court House, on Saturday, the 1st July, at 4 o'clock in the morning, armed and equipped as directed by law. A punctual attendance at the hour appointed is required.—By order of

G. DEMING, *Capt.*

Fayetteville, June 20, 1826. 722w.



Masonic Festival.

SATURDAY, the 24th inst. being the anniversary of St. JOHN THE BABTIST, the Members of the Phœnix Lodge, No. 8, are requested to meet at the Lodge Room at 9 o'clock, A. M., to join in the celebration of that Festival. A procession will be formed and proceed to St. John's Church, where divine service will be performed by the Rev. Henry Mason, and an appropriate Address delivered by Brother Thomas L. Hybart. Brethren, not members of the Lodge, are invited to at end.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Sec'ry P. L.*

Notice.

AT the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held in and for the county of Cumberland, June Term, 1826, the subscriber obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Edward MacKay, dec. All persons in any manner indebted to said estate, are hereby called on to make prompt payment of their respective dues, and all who have claims against it are requested to present them duly authenticated, to the subscriber, within the time of limitation prescribed by law. ROBERT M'INTYRE, *Adm'r.*

Fayetteville, June 21, 1826.

Further Notice.

ON Monday the 17th July, 1826, the subscriber will commence selling at Public Vendue, the personal property of Doctor Edwd. McKay, dec'd, late of Fayetteville, N. C., consisting of a select assortment of Drugs and Medicines, a variety of Surgeon's, Dentist's and Obstetrical Instruments, Chemical Implements and Shop Furniture, a valuable medical and miscellaneous Library, which will be exposed to sale at the Medical Shop of the dec'd, on Hay-street; likewise several valuable Negroes, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Hay, Straw, and Fodder, Corn, Stores and Provisions, Horses, Cattle, &c. Farming Utensils and other Tools in and upon the late Dwelling House and Lot of the dec'd, a crop of several acres of standing Corn, with the farming Implements on a tract of Land lying on the road between the lands of Messrs. Beebe & Burge, north of Fayetteville. The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole is disposed of.

Six months credit will be allowed to purchasers, they giving bond with approved security.

ROBERT M'INTYRE,
Adm'r of Edwd. McKay.

June 21, 1826. 723w.

The Road to Wealth,
Or A NEW WAY TO SEEK FORTUNE.

THIS Goddess of the Rolling Wheel, to whom the devotions of all are avowedly or secretly paid, after bestowing, with capricious preference her favors, now on one and now on another, has at last, we are credibly informed, determined to honor with her special preference and permanent residence, the Office now dedicated to her service,

Watcher's
LUCKY OFFICE,

Where may be obtained, for the very small sum of four Dollars, one of the following handsome prizes, which will be distributed

This Day,

20,000 DOLLARS,
$8,000; $4,000; $3,000; $2,000;
$1,148; $1,000; 500 dollars.

For lucky chances, immediate application should be made at HATCHER'S
June 21. *Old Stand.*

MANAGER'S OFFICES,
RALEIGH and FAYETTEVILLE.
DRAWING OF THE
Union Canal Lottery,
22d CLASS.
10—6—56—13—57—34—37—48.
No. 34 56 57,

A prize of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, was sold in four Quarters, two of which were sold to inhabitants of this town, and who are respectfully informed that they can have the Cash on demand.

☞**THIS DAY,**

The Drawing of the Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery, Third Class, will take place at Petersburg, and be received on *Monday Morning next.*

A few Tickets and Shares can be had, if applied for immediately. Highest Prize,

Twenty Thousand Dollars.

Whole Tickets $4—Shares in proportion.

Persons holding prizes would do well to have them renewed at once, at the Manager's Offices, under Lafayette Hotel,

YATES & McINTYRE.

POETRY.

MOON.

The Moon is sailing o'er the sky
But lonely all, as if she pined
For somewhat of companionship,
And felt it was in vain she shined:

Earth is her mirror, and the stars
Are as the court around her throne;
She is a beauty and a queen;
But what of this? she is alone.

Where are those who may share with thee
Thy glorious royalty on high?
I cannot choose but pity thee,
Thou lovely orphan of the sky,

I'd rather be the meanest flower
That grows, my mother Earth, on thee,
So there were others of my kin,
To blossom, bloom, droop, die with me.

Earth, thou hast sorrow, grief, and death;
But with these better could I bear,
Than reach and rule yon radient sphere,
And be a Solitary there.

Notice.

THE subscribers have appointed Mr. Robert T. Goodwin their Agent for the settlement of the accounts of the late firm of Wm. H. Maffitt & Co. Those indebted to said firm will make immediate payment and save further trouble. Those having demands against the firm will present them to him for payment.

WM. H. MAFFITT,
JAMES MOFFETT.

Fayetteville, 1st May, 1826.

New Books.

WM. E. TROY has just received,

Benedict's History of the Baptists
Ditto do. of all religions
Robertson's History of Charles the 5th
Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful
Scientific Dialogues
Witherspoon's lectures on Philosophy
Curse of Kehema by Robt. Southey
Moore's complete works, elegant
Goldsmith's do. do.
Cross Knight Templar's Charts, new edition
American Instructor, new school book
Pious or Camp Meeting Songs
Songs of Zion
Bennet's Book Keeping
Hitchcock's ditto

April 26, 1826—64-tf

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to

C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

Storage of Cotton.

J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,

WILL receive Cotton on Storage, at their Warehouses in Fayetteville or Campbellton.

Dec. 28, 1825. 47—tf

20,000 Lbs. of prime Barbadoes SUGAR, in barrels and half barrels.

100 bags of Green Coffee.
100 pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2500 Bale Rope.
30 barrels New England Rum.
15 hhds. Molasses.
500 Salt Sacks.
30 barrels of Mackerel.

For sale by
JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

Notice.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from purchasing a certain parcel of Notes due Daniel McKinnon Stomper, which notes I gave him November, 1821, if I remember aright. One was due January 1822, one January 1823, another January 1824, all amounting to seventy dollars, which notes I am determined not to pay, as I neither have received nor expect to receive value for them.

JOHN McKINNON.

November 5, 1825—41-tf

40 Bags prime green COFFEE,
Just received, and for sale by

C. T. HAIGH.

January 18, 1826. 50-tf

Sheriff's Deeds,

For Lands sold for Taxes,

Drafted by a gentleman possessing the requisite legal knowledge, just printed and for sale. Also, a great variety of Sheriff's, Clerk's, Constable's, and other Blanks.

E. J. HALE.

April 24.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House will be open on the 10th October, for the accommodation of the Public. Besides a large number of comfortable single Bed rooms, so much desired by Travellers, this Establishment contains several handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, will also be accommodated. The Furniture and Bedding are entirely new; and, as the Proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

CLEMENT TRACY.

September 28, 1825—34tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber requests all those indebted to him, in any way whatever, to come forward and make payment previous to the 1st day of July next, or he will be under the necessity of bringing suit immediately against all who fail to do so.

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, May 3—56-tJy1

THE Subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

April 13, 1825—10-tf

Trustee Sale, at Public Auction.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, bearing date 1st March, 1820, executed by Charles H. Johnson to the subscriber, I shall proceed to sell on Saturday the 24th of June next, in front of the Town House, in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, noon; that valuable three story Brick House and Lot, in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, formerly known as the property of said Johnson, to satisfy as far as possible the claims in said deed set forth.

Terms, 6 and 12 months; notes negotiable at Bank.

SAMUEL STEEL, Trustee,
HENRY W. AYER, Auctioneer.

Fayetteville, May 31.—69-4t

10 Bbls. Canal Flour,
10 Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
2 Casks London Porter,
8 Hhds. Brown Sugar,

For sale by
JOHN HUSKE.

June 7. 70tf.

HIDES.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE just received 100 *HIDES.*—ALSO, 10 bbl *TANNERS' OIL.*

January 18.—50tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber expects to receive on consignment, about the middle of June next, a parcel of first rate Cotton Gins, which he is authorized to warrant equal, if not superior, to any in North or South Carolina, which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

JOHN MURCHISON, Jun.

Fayetteville, May 2—65-tf

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

5 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar
29 bags Green Coffee
10 hhds. Retailing Molasses
20 bbls. N. E. Rum
10 do Northern Gin
2000 lbs. first quality Cheese.

May 3, 1826—56-tf

Notice.

AT March term of Cumberland county court the subscriber qualified as administrator on the estate of William N. Goodwin, dec'd.; all those indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against him to present them properly authenticated for payment.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, March 15th, 1826—tf

MAP
Of the State of North Carolina.

A Correct Map of the State in which he resides, must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the state lying at a distance from them, as well as of those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct *Map of the State of North Carolina*, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, EIGHT dollars each.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 48—tf

C. & P. MALLETT,

HAVE just received and are now opening their

to 7.

From a Circular of the house of Rathbone, Brothers & Co., of Liverpool, of the 29th of April, published in the National Intelligencer, we extracted such parts as refer to the staples in which this section of country is particularly interested:

inch, 5 inch flat, and 1-2 to 1-4 square, two thousand pounds of Steel, (assorted,) two thousand bushels Alum Salt; which together with many other scarce and valuable articles, they offer to the public at *Wholesale* or *Retail*, on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, Dec. 12, 1825—45tf

For Sale,

25 CASKS unslacked Thomas-Town Lime.

JNO. HUSKE.

April 26th 1826. 64

Job Work.

THE Editor of the Observer has received some handsome additions to the Fancy Job Type of the establishment, and is prepared to execute work in such manner as, he hopes, will give satisfaction.

Jan. 10, 1826.

P. J. Tillinghast,

AGENT for the TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, offers to insure Buildings and Goods therein contained, against hazards of fire. Also, Goods conveyed through inland Navigation. Persons desirous to effect such Insurance and requiring particular information, will please make application to said Agent.

Fayetteville, April 25th, 1826.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1826.

Ambrose Smith, vs. Jonas Coleman. } An attachment, dated Feb. 16, 1826; returned, "levied on two negroes, Chloe and Lency."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for two months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden on the second Monday in August next, at the Court House in Whiteville, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him, and the said negroes ordered to be sold to satisfy the same.

67 CHS. BALDWIN, Clk.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

Music, Painting, and French LANGUAGE.

MSR. BEZE PERRY having returned to this town, informs her friends and the public that she will begin again to instruct young Ladies in music and playing upon the Piano, in Drawing and Painting, and also in the French Language.

Mrs. Perry's abilities as a teacher being known in this State, she will not say any thing of them. Her particular care will be given to the improvement of her scholars.

Fayetteville, 19th April, 1826.—63-tf

MANSION HOTEL.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and, in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures them that every exertion will be used, and due attention bestowed, in order to the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders. His Rooms are numerous being new, clean, and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlours by Travelling Families. This situation, being on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call. It is constantly supplied, by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the State.

His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest of

LIQUORS.

His TABLE with the best the country and market affords; his Stables shall be attended by faithful steady, and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this State.

DILLON JORDAN.

Fayetteville, Feb. 1826.—55-tf.

☞The above Hotel has been selected by the Proprietors, as a regular Stage House, for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place. Rooms and Refreshments are therefore, kept always in readiness for Stage Passengers

The Books for the Norfolk Stage line are kept at this Hotel.

Notice.

AT March Term of Cumberland County Court, the subscriber qualified as administrator on the estate of James King, deceased. All those indebted to said deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them properly authenticated for payment.

WILLIAM M. KING, Adm'r.

May 3, 1826.—66-3m

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he is now receiving an extensive assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, and of the *NEWEST FASHIONS*, which have been bought at the New York auctions, and will be sold for cash at extremely low prices, either by wholesale or retail. Country Merchants will surely find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. His assortment contains the following articles, viz.

3 bales extra, super, and fine blue and blk Cloths
Super Parson's grey and olive ditto
Blue and black Cassimeres and Sattinetts
Cassinetts and Denmark Satteens
3-4 and 5-4 black Bombazines
Bombazetts and Circassians
New style shaded silk stripe Drillings
Silk stripe Florentines and Grandevills
Wilmington Stripes and Florentines
Real Hemp and Irish Sheetings
Bagging and Hessians
3 cases assorted Irish Linens, in whole & half pieces
8 4 Damask Table Cloths
8-4 do Table Diaper
4-4 bird-eye do do and Napkins
Brown Holland and brown Rolls
Brown Linen Toweling
Super Sea Island Shirtings and 5-4 Sheetings
4 4 American brown Sheetings
6-4 Apron Checks
3-4 American blue Ginghams
4-4 Imitation Caroline Plaids
Linen Cambrics and Linen Cambric Hkfs
Brown Linen Cambrics for Calashes
Super 4-4 fancy new style shaded Cambric Prints
3-4 do do do a variety
3-4 and 4-4 furniture Chintz
5-4 Cambric Ginghams
5-4 Satin stripe Cambric Muslins
4-4 fancy shaded Cambrick Ginghams
Real and Imitation Seersuckers
Cotton and worsted Hose and half Hose
Valentia, Merseilles, and Swansdown Vesting
Figured and plain Cambrics
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins
Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins
Shaded and Japaned figured Jaconets
Mosquito Lenoes
5 4 and 3-4 Cambric Dimities
White Jeans and Cotton Drilling
Victory White Robes
Swiss Caps and Hdkfs
Thread and Bobbinett Laces and Veils
Merino Shawls and Scarfs
Silks, rich black Satin Levantines (a new article)
Rich black stripe Satins
Fashionable ombre shaded, figured and plain Gros de Naples and Levantines
Black figured Gros de Naples and Levantines
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews
New style fancy stripe Sarsnets
Rich white figured Satin
White, mazarine, blue, sky blue, and straw colour Florences
Shaded Parisian Dresses
Azure blue silk Robes
1 case rich satin figd Mandarin Crape Robes
Fancy colored Canton Crape Robes
Black Nankin and Italian Crapes
Green and pink Gauze, and white crape Lein
Rich black figured Gauzes, a variety
Crape Scarfs and Hdkfs
1 case fancy bordered and fringed Parasols and Umbrellas
Rich feather edge, Scio, Shaded, and Gauze Ribbons
Embossed Satin Garniture do
Black and colored Taffeta and belt Ribbons
Superior black Barcelona Hdkfs, and Choppa Romalls
Superior black silk Vesting
Rich shaded Zelia and Coatpalia Hdkfs
Do fancy silk do
Black and white silk Hose
Green and white Gauze Veils
Rich Gauze Robes
Gimps, Cords, Leaves and Trimmings
5 cases Bolivar Leghorn Bonnets
1 do men's Hats
4 cases men's fashionable Hats
Prunel and Morocco Shoes
Superior Linen and Washington Bed Ticks
Damask and Chintz Shawls and Hdkfs
Pasteboard and Bonnet Bows
Paper Hangings
Lorrillard's Scotch Snuff
Black and white brown patent Thread
Ready made Cloaks, Mantles, Pantaloons & Vests
Cotton Cords and Tapes
Seidlitz Powders
Domestic Carpeting
Bandboxes and Wreaths, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN McARN.

April, 24, 1826—64-tf

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Examination of the Students of this Institution will take place on the 22d inst., and the exercises recommence on the 10th July.

The Committee of Superintendance have the satisfaction to state, that the prospects of this Institution are as flattering at this time as they have been at any former period. The Rev. Mr. Hollister, a gentleman who bears the highest testimonials, both of his education and experience, has been engaged as the Principal of this Academy; he will take charge of the Classical Department, as well as exercise a general controul over the institution. He will be assisted by Mr. Gay, with whose excellent qualifications the Committee have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted, together with such other Tutors in the English Department, as may be found neccseary. The Female Department will be under the direction of Mrs. Hollister, and will no doubt, be found to be one of the best Schools for young Ladies in the Southern States.

The advantage of having an Institution of this kind, where the manners are to be formed as well as the intellect improved, under the influence and example of a respectable and well regulated community, the uniform healthiness of this town, for several years past, and the peculiarly comfortable apartments, erected at considerable expense for the accommodation of the School, with the cheapness of tuition and board, altogether, warrant the Committee in recommending the Institution to the notice of the public, particularly to those of the low country. The central situation of Fayetteville, and the facilities furnished by the mails, affording opportunities of correspondence, almost every day in the year, with all parts of the country, is a consideration which will not be lightly esteemed by parents who may be under the necessity of sending their children abroad for their education. Boarding can be had in many of the respectable families in town, at a moderate price.

It may be well, likewise to state, that the conduct of youth sent to this Institution, particularly those from abroad, will be carefully observed, as well out of the School as within it, and a proper degree of attention will be paid to their habits, manners and morals, as well as their scholastic education.

JOHN MACRAE,
Secretary of the School Committee.

Fayetteville, 12th June, 1826.

For Sale,

2000 Bushels Liverpool Ground Salt.
40 crates of Liverpool, Earthen Ware, assorted
100 Kegs of White Lead, ground in Oil.

JOHN HUSKE.

February 8th, 1826. 53tf

Fortune's Favours Again!

ARE bestowed on the customers of our Office, in the Grand Military Lottery, No. 1, of South Carolina, drawn on the 24th inst., No. 9:1:30, a prize of

Two Thousand Dollars;

sold to a Lady of Mecklenburg, N. C. No. 30:1:9, a prize of

One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars,

to a Gentleman of Wake county, N. C., and two prizes of *Six Hundred* each in Shares to individuals in Fayetteville, Edenton and Beaufort. The names of the fortunate adventurers will be announced as soon as permitted.

It is a fact that the last five Monday's Mails have brought us the pleasing news, that we have sold Capital Prizes; those we now announce fill up the number of

NINE CAPITALS,

sold at this office within the short space of 5 weeks. Whilst such luck continues in such rapid succession at our office, certainly the proper place to apply is to

YATES & McINTYRE,
Raleigh or Fayetteville.

P. S.—We had the pleasure of paying *The Cash* for a $1000 Prize this morning, to Messrs. Blaney & Co., of Wilmington, and of $500 to Ruffin Smith, of Scotland Neck. The holders of the Prizes will meet with the same promptness.

May 29, 1826.

*Sold and *Paid* to a Gentleman in town.

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.

Nov. 7, 1825—40.tf

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, some month since, negro TOBY, *alias* JOHN. He is about twenty-seven years of age, about five feet eight inches high, fleshy and muscular, one of his legs much bent in at the joint. It is supposed that he is harboured some where between my house and the University, or perhaps has made his way to Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid on his being lodged in any jail in the State, so that I get him again, or on his delivery at my house.

I will also pay $40 to any person who will give me information so that I may be enabled to convict any white man or woman of harbouring him.

EDWARD JONES.

Rock Rest, Chatham County, June 1, 1826. } 70:4w.

The Editors of the Raleigh Register are requested to give the above advertisement four insertions.

Notice.

THE Copartnership existing under the firm of *E. E. Lewis & Co.*, is dissolved by mutual consent. E. E. Lewis will settle the business of the concern.

E. E. LEWIS,
F. T. STANLEY.

☞The only Notice.

ALL debts *now* due E. E. Lewis, or E. E. Lewis & Co., which are not *immediately paid*, will be put in the hands of an officer for collection, without *any* discrimination.

E. E. LEWIS.

Fayetteville, June 7, 1826. 70:3w.

A Journeyman Tailor

WILL meet with employment and liberal wages by applying to DUNCAN McCOLL.

Fayetteville, June 6. tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1826.

Samuel Smith, vs. Jonas Coleman. } An attachment, dated Feb. 16, 1826; returned, "levied on two negroes, Chloe and Lency."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for two months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden on the second Monday in August next, at the Court House in Whiteville, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him, and the said negroes ordered to be sold to satisfy the same.

67 CHS. BALDWIN, Clk.

For Sale,

12 Hhds prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 Bags Green Coffee,
12 Boxes Tin Plate.

By C. T. HAIGH.

June 14, 1826—71-4t

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Lottery

To encourage the publication of THE [illegible] OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE
$20,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	20,000 Dollars;
1	10,000
1	5,000
2	2,000
8	1,500
10	1,000
20	500
40	200
50	100
450	50
1,050	20
7,366	10
	5

9,000 Prizes, 14,886 Blanks, } 23,886 Tickets at 5 Dollars, is

☞ *Not two Blanks to a Prize.*

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be ted in 18 day's drawing. All numbers in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

Stationary Prizes as follow

THE LAST DRAWN TICKET on

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of
Second day,.....
Third day,.....
Fourth day,.....
Fifth day,.....
Sixth day,.....
Seventh day,.....
Eighth day,.....
Ninth day,.....
Tenth day,.....
Eleventh day,.....
Twelfth day,.....
Thirteenth day,.....
Fourteenth day,.....
Fifteenth day,.....
Sixteenth day,.....
Seventeenth day,.....
Eighteenth day,.....

The rest of the prizes floating in the commencement, amounting to

73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the [illegible] Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C., thirty completion of the drawing, subject to fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded twelve months from the completion of will be considered as forfeited to the [illegible] tery.

J. WEBB, [illegible]

Hillsborough, April 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina respectfully invited to the foregoing laudable purpose contemplated will, it is cure to it the aid of those who are [illegible] interest of literature and science, alone of the gentleman who has consented Commissioner in the management of the a sufficient pledge of the fairness with be conducted.

A. D. M[illegible]

Tickets in this Lottery, are for sale Office, Fayetteville.

Twin Lever Cotton P[illegible]

THIS improvement principally consists *two* Levers united, one on each side (instead of *one over it*)—the follower is set aside, the top of the Press should be and join the floor of the blow room, then *swept* in, and tread down with the levers and follower are then connected hooks. The whole manner of working ed by a drawing,) may be found in the *American Farmer*. The whole cost may vary from 60 to $90, (including $20.) From the small space it occupies 10 feet high, and 3 feet wide,) it can be cover; and as *iron* and *steel* bear all the very durable, and easily operated—*can work it.* Whoever buys a Right a Press in *operation* in any county, shall a Right to build another, in the same charge. Particular information, and a del loaned to persons intending to build

CHARLES W[illegible]

Petersburg, May 23, 1826.

CERTIFICATES.

We have in use a Twin Lever Press ly answers our expectations, and believe perior to any other Press for the pur[illegible]

John [illegible]
Wm. [illegible]

York County, Va. 9th May, 1826.

I have in use, one of Mr. William's es, and feel no hesitation in saying packed, (about 40,) are equal, if not pearance, to any I ever saw—the Press swers my expectations.

Jonathan [illegible]

Surry County, Va. May 11, 1826.

We have used one of Mr. William's es, at the Blandford Mills, for seven which we have packed bales weighing 400 lbs. each, into less than five feet We are of opinion, that when well built es are more convenient, compact, powerful rable, than any other we know of, and commend them to the public,

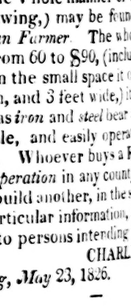
R. F. [illegible]
R. H. [illegible]

We concur in the above recommendation

Wm. Gilmour,
T. R. Ryan,
Cuthbert & Smith,
J. C. Hobson,

The Raleigh Register and Fayetteville will insert the above advertisement three ward their accounts to the office of the Intelligencer.

C. J. TOOKER,



CABINET MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and in general, that having finished his of the State House in Raleigh, he has Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he furnish all kinds of furniture in his line, and Chair making, at the shortest notice, ness and dispatch, at less prices than can chased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—38tf.

Blanks, of all kinds,

May be procured at this Office, and at the